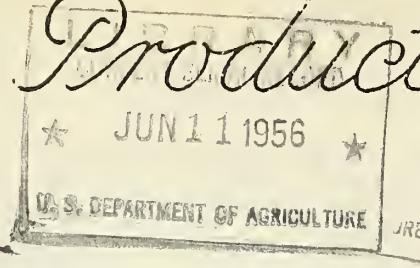


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Crop Production



May 10, 1956
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CROP PRODUCTION REPORT, MAY 1, 1956

The Crop Reporting Board of the Agricultural Marketing Service makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP AND YEAR	: PERCENT 1/	ACREAGE	YIELD PER	PRODUCTION
	: NOT HARVESTED:	FOR HARVEST	HARVESTED ACRE	(1,000 bushels)
	: FOR GRAIN	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	
WINTER WHEAT				
Average 1945-54.....	13.1	47,745	18.3	872,635
1955.....	24.1	33,674	20.9	705,372
1956 (Indicated May 1).	20.9	35,760	19.1	681,432

CROP	CONDITION MAY 1			PRODUCTION		
	Average	1955	1956	Average	1955	Indicated
	1945-54			1945-54		May 1, 1956
Rye.....	87	88	80	---	---	---
Hay.....	86	85	77	---	---	---
Pasture.....	82	79	68	---	---	---
Peaches 2/ (1,000 bu.).....	--	--	--	3/13,255	45	9,410
Maple Products:						
Sugar (1,000 lb.).	--	--	--	217	135	115
Sirup (1,000 gal.)	--	--	--	1,592	1,664	1,592

HAY STOCKS ON FARMS MAY 1

CROP	Average 1945-54		1955		1956	
	Percent	1,000	Percent	1,000	Percent	1,000
	4/	tons	4/	tons	4/	tons
All hay.....	15.2	15,559	14.2	14,887	14.6	16,036

1/ Percent of seeded acreage. 2/ 10 Southern States. 3/ Includes some quantities not harvested. 4/ Percent of previous year's crop.

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

CROP	PRODUCTION			
	Average 1944-53	1953	1954	Indicated 1955
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
Oranges and Tangerines..	116,346	130,870	135,445	135,115
Grapefruit.....	49,262	48,370	42,170	46,000
Lemons.....	13,001	16,130	14,000	14,000

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average 1945-54	1955	1956	Average 1945-54	1955	1956
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Millions	Millions	Millions
March.....	9,739	10,486	11,024	6,176	5,735	5,768
April.....	10,493	11,156	11,512	6,076	5,648	5,591
Jan. - Apr. Incl...	36,837	39,640	41,722	22,107	21,514	21,672

APPROVED:

CROP REPORTING BOARD:

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ACTING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF MAY 1, 1956

The slow starting 1956 crop season has not yet hit its stride. Plantings have been delayed and vegetative growth retarded by cold April weather. Fall seeded grains developed slowly, suffering further losses in some southern Plains areas. Hay crops and pastures are slow and backward. Many early planted row crop fields in southern States had thin stands and required re-planting. Fruits in central and northern States have edged along cautiously and generally have not been badly hurt despite some losses. Month-end rains in some driest Corn Belt sections have improved chances for good starts for the main corn and soybean planting season now ready to set millions of acres of choice cropland working full-time again.

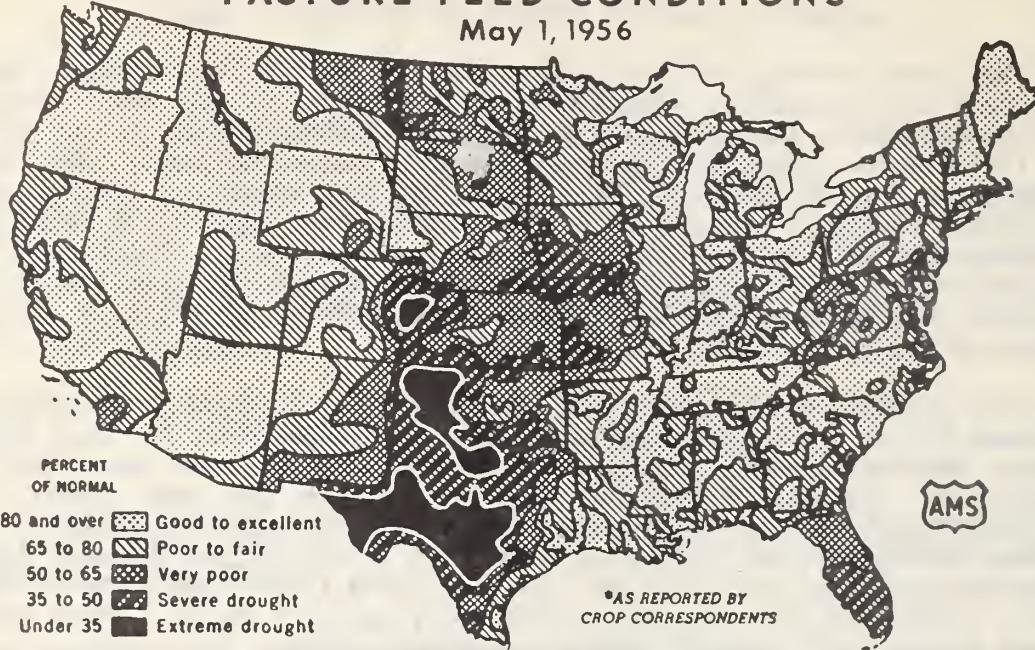
Winter wheat endured continued adverse weather in April in extensive southern Plains areas with important losses in prospects in the Texas Panhandle, western Oklahoma, southeastern Colorado, southwestern Kansas and New Mexico. Extensive winter-kill from early freezes and other damage in Montana, Washington and Oregon have also reduced the expected harvest. Present estimates place the winter wheat crop at 681 million bushels, about 3 percent less than last year and 5 percent below a month ago. Within the month, combines will be running in many early maturing fields. Other fall seeded grains have made only mediocre showings to date. Rye condition has declined since April 1 and the crop looks considerably less promising than average. Some early fields of fall grains are heading rather short but outcome will be much in question up to time of harvest.

Spring seeded small grains show a wide range in present status but average on the backward side. Rice seeding is about two-thirds completed in Louisiana and Texas and past the one-fourth mark in Arkansas and California. Oats seeding was virtually completed by mid-April in Iowa and Illinois but emergence has been uneven where seedbeds were dry. In Minnesota, over 60 percent of oats, 25 percent of flax and 15 percent of spring wheat and barley have been seeded with considerably more advanced progress in South Dakota. North Dakota hard wheat was less than half seeded by May 1 compared with three-fourths completed on May 1 last year. Spring seeding operations in the Pacific northwest progressed rapidly with clear dry weather over extensive areas; considerable winter-killed winter wheat acreage has been reseeded to spring wheat. Only a small part of oats acreage in Northeastern States had been seeded by May 1.

Forage crops have made a slow and disappointing start in most sections under restraint of cold or dry weather. The national average hay crop condition on May 1 of 77 was the lowest in 19 years. Numerous insect pests also have been active and detrimental to slow growing hay crops. Pastures over most of the country have been extremely slow in greening and growing and compare unfavorably with status in most years. The map on page 4 shows extensive areas of drought throughout the central part of the country from North to South and important areas of poor grazing in Eastern and Southern sections. The May 1 pasture condition of 68 is 14 points below average for the date and poorest since the disastrous drought year of 1934. Condition in East North Central States averages the lowest since 1950 and in the West North Central is record low except for 1934. Condition of range feed showed a decline during the month with very poor grazing prospects in evidence in Central and Southern Plains areas.

PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

May 1, 1956



* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

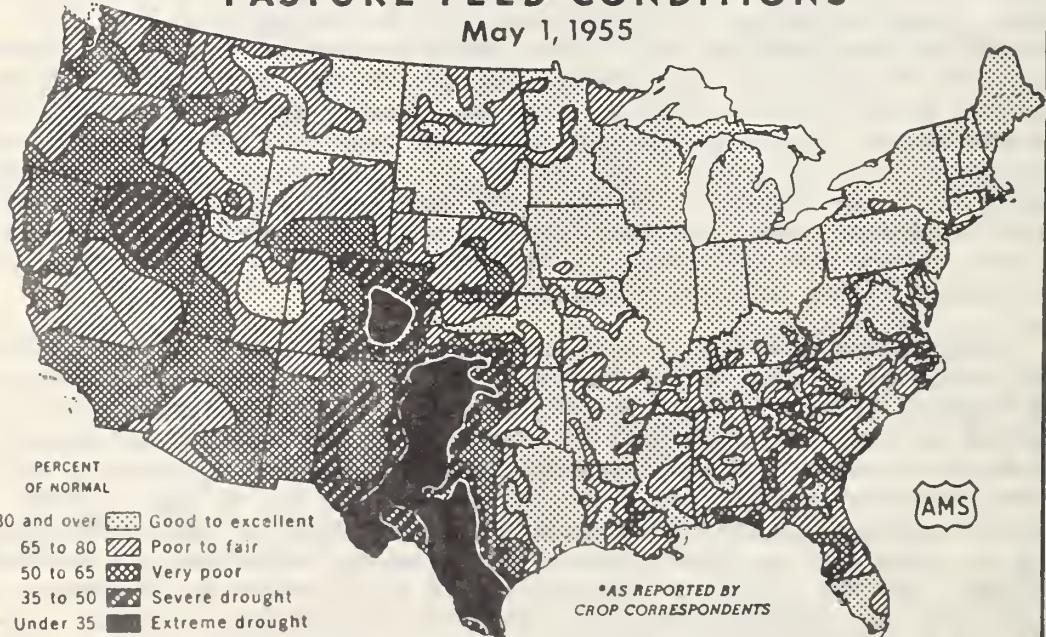
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 3203-56 (5)

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

May 1, 1955



* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 1623-55 (5) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

West of the rockies, range prospects improved during the month and are better than a year ago. Many pastures and hay fields except in driest areas should make fast growth, given a warm weather break.

Hay stocks on farms May 1 totaled 16 million tons, well above average, despite heavy use of the supplies built by the record 1955 crop. Ample carryover for normal needs in many areas contrast with low stocks and scattered instances of extreme scarcity. Hay needs could be quickly lessened by good pasture growth.

Good stands of spring crops--one factor in attaining high yields--have been difficult to secure under the cold and crusty reception accorded germinating and emerging plants by March and April weather. Much cotton and corn in Southern States had thin stands and was replanted. Cold weather and heavy rains contributed to some poor rice stands in Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas. In drier areas from Texas northward, planting was delayed on many row crop fields awaiting sufficient moisture. Many oats stands in driest Midwest sections are uneven but some may thicken after recent rains.

Despite the slow season, plantings are being completed at an increasing rate. In southeast Alabama, 60 percent of the peanut crop was planted by May 1. The Baldwin County potato crop will soon be moving in volume, making way for later plantings of soybeans and other crops. Plants in tobacco beds grew slowly but transplanting is about done in south Georgia, is starting in North Carolina but is still well in the future in Kentucky.

The choice between corn and soybeans in Corn Belt States may be even more puzzling on some farms than in March when planting intentions reports were completed. March survey results pointed to prospective plantings of about 56 million acres of corn in North Central States, about 3 percent less than last year, and about 17 million acres of soybeans, 11 percent more than last year. Recent price support announcements for corn and intense market activity in soybeans at relatively high prices may have new impact on planting decisions.

Development of most deciduous fruit crops has been slow over most of the country because of cool weather. Spring frosts have caused variable damage in local areas but have not seriously curtailed total fruit production prospects. Some frost damage to peaches occurred in the Carolinas, Georgia, and Alabama, as well as in some scattered areas of the North Central States, but a good peach crop is still in prospect. Compared with last year, increased production of sweet cherries is expected in California, but the freeze of last November reduced the crop in Washington and Oregon. In California, large crops of plums and prunes are expected, but the apricot production will be down sharply from a year ago.

Spring vegetable production for 1956 is expected to reach a total of 2.72 million tons, 2 percent more than in 1955 and 14 percent above average. Significantly larger tonnages than in 1955 are estimated for cabbage, cantaloupes, lettuce, onions and tomatoes and somewhat larger production of beets, celery, honeydew melons and shallots. Smaller crops than last year are in prospect for other spring vegetables. Strawberry production this year looks like a new record exceeding last year's crop by nearly a fourth. Acreage of 9 vegetable crops usually accounting for 93 percent of all acreage estimated for commercial processing will total about 8 percent more than last year.

Crops included in this group are lima beans, snap beans, beets, cabbage for kraut (contract acreage only), sweet corn, cucumbers for pickles, green peas, winter and early spring spinach and tomatoes.

April milk production was 3 percent above last year even though the seasonal increase was held down by some adverse weather and slowness of green feed. The first third of the year production was 5 percent above last year and 4 percent above the previous record set in 1954. Production per cow in reporters' herds on May 1 was 3 percent above last year's previous record for the date with new high marks being set in all sections of the country. A record high proportion of milk cows in reporters' herds were being milked in all regions except North Atlantic States.

April egg production was about 1 percent less than a year earlier and 8 percent smaller than average. A sharp decrease in West North Central States and a slight let-down in North Atlantic States more than offset increases in other regions. Laying rates for the month were the same as last year but flocks contained 1 percent less layers than a year ago. Chicks and young chickens of this year's hatchings on farms May 1 are estimated at 2 percent more than a year ago but 29 percent below average.

WINTER WHEAT: The winter wheat crop for harvest in 1956 is estimated at 681 million bushels, 35 million bushels less than the April 1 production. A crop this size would be 3 percent smaller than the 705 million bushels produced last year and 22 percent less than average production of 873 million bushels.

The estimated 35.8 million acres of winter wheat remaining for harvest on May 1 represents an increase of 6 percent over the 1955 harvested acreage but is 25 percent less than average and the second smallest since 1943. The portion of the seeded acreage that will be harvested for grain is estimated at 79.1 percent. This compares with 75.9 percent for the 1955 crop and the average of 86.9 percent. Based on May 1 conditions, the indicated yield per harvested acre is 19.1 bushels, less than last year's record equalling yield of 20.9 but larger than the average of 18.3 bushels per acre.

Production prospects declined during April in all regions except the West North Central States. Reductions in Ohio, Colorado, Texas, Idaho, Oklahoma, Montana and Washington more than offset improved prospects in Kansas and Nebraska.

Rains in late April and early May extending over most of the country came too late for the beneficial effects to be fully reflected in the May 1 condition report. However, rain was entirely lacking or of very insignificant amounts in New Mexico, the extreme western portions of Texas and Oklahoma, southwestern Kansas and southeastern Colorado where the dryness has been most severe. Temperatures during April averaged below normal in all areas and retarded plant development. However, by slowing evaporation and plant demands for moisture, the adverse effects of the continued dry, sunny weather in the moisture-deficient middle and southern Great Plains areas were reduced. Advancement of growth on May 1 was considered to be from a week to 10 days behind normal.

In Kansas, production prospects increased during April. Most areas of the State had favorable moisture during April that more than offset the deterioration occurring in early April in southwest and west central areas due to severe dust storms and lack of soil moisture. The crop in southwestern and westcentral counties, as well as scattered localities in other areas, is in urgent need of rain. However, the condition of the wheat crop for the State is generally satisfactory and plants would respond quickly to additional moisture. Brown mites, cut-worms and greenbugs are reported to be damaging stands in western and southern localities.

In Texas and Oklahoma, the continued critical drought condition in the Panhandle area resulted in heavy abandonment of acreage, with total loss in some localities. A considerable acreage in Texas, "holding-on" for additional moisture on April 1, succumbed to the prolonged pressure of dry weather and dust storms which sharply increased the acreage abandoned and steadily reduced crop prospects. Early May rains will make the crop in the Northern Low Rolling Plains and eastward across north Texas, will extend the possibility of some production in other areas of north Texas but came too late to save a considerable portion of the wheat acreage. In Oklahoma, crop prospects are good except in counties in the northwestern part of the State. Drought, winds and insects have combined to cause almost a complete failure in the 5 northwestern counties.

In Nebraska, prospects increased slightly. Precipitation at the close of the month greatly relieved the moisture deficiency, especially in the southeastern part of the State. Colorado prospects declined sharply during April as the parched southeastern counties will harvest only a small portion of the acreage seeded.

The snow cover in Montana, Idaho and Washington retreated northward during April, leaving a heavy winter-kill that will result in the reseeding of a large winter wheat acreage to spring sown crops. Conditions on May 1 indicate that more than a fourth of the acreage seeded last fall will be abandoned. Crop prospects for the acreage remaining are good although plant growth has been slow due to below normal temperatures; soil moisture is relatively short in Montana.

In most of the winter wheat States from Illinois eastward, production prospects showed little change during April. Extended periods of below normal temperatures slowed plant growth; however, this area generally has adequate moisture supplies and plant development should show marked improvement with the arrival of normal temperatures.

In the last 10 years, the average change in the United States production estimate for May 1 to harvest has been 93 million bushels. The maximum change was in 1949 when the May 1 estimate exceeded the final production by 163 million bushels. The minimum change was in 1947 when the final harvest was 33 million bushels more than the May 1 estimate. For the 1955 crop, final production exceeded the May 1 production by 52 million bushels.

RYE: The condition of rye, reported at 80 percent of normal on May 1 -- a decline of 2 points during the past month -- is 8 points below a year ago and 7 points less than the May 1 average. Due primarily to the unseasonably cold weather, the condition of rye declined during April in about two-thirds of the States. In most of the North Central States, where much of the acreage for grain is located, the current condition of rye is reported to be considerably below last year and average. Dry weather last fall in these States retarded the early growth of rye. Although the crop in this area received sufficient winter snow cover, soil moisture generally was still inadequate on May 1 and the extended cold spring weather has prevented the usual early season growth. In most other States the crop is indicated to be in reasonably good condition, though somewhat late, except in Oklahoma, Texas, Montana and Washington where dry weather and the severe winter has caused some damage.

PEACHES: The 1956 peach crop in the Southern States is estimated at 9,410,000 bushels, in sharp contrast to 1955 when the crop was a failure or near failure because of spring freeze damage. The estimated production for 1956 is 29 percent below the 10-year average although only 7 percent smaller than the 1954 crop. The Southern peach States are North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas. Prior to 1955, Florida was also included with these States but peach production in that State has declined to such an insignificant level that estimates have been discontinued.

Considerable freeze damage occurred during late March in the Carolinas, Georgia, and Alabama, with great variation between orchards. In the remaining 5 States, there was little damage, and prospects are good, especially in Arkansas where the crop is expected to be the largest since 1949. Georgia expects to commence picking some Hiland and Duke of Georgia about May 21, Dixireds about May 24, and Dixigems around May 30. In Louisiana, some harvest will start about May 28.

In California, there was a good bloom on both freestones and clingstones. Reports indicate no frost damage in the main peach growing areas but about 3,500 bearing acres of clingstone trees in Sutter County will be lost because of flood damage last winter. This is 7 to 8 percent of the State's bearing acreage.

CITRUS: The orange crop for the 1955-56 season is estimated at 130.5 million boxes--about the same size as the 1954-55 crop but 17 percent above average. The Florida Valencia crop is forecast at 2 million boxes less than on April 1 while the California Valencia crop is forecast at 1 million boxes larger. About 46.5 million boxes of oranges remained unharvested on May 1 compared with 42 million boxes remaining a year earlier. Included in the above are the following quantities of California Valencias which are harvested mostly in the summer and early fall--21.4 million boxes on May 1 this year and 22.7 million boxes on May 1 last year.

Grapefruit are estimated at 46 million boxes, 9 percent above the 1954-55 crop but 7 percent below average. About 7.8 million boxes remained for harvest on May 1 this year compared with about 6.7 million remaining a year earlier. California lemons are placed at 14 million boxes, the same as last season but 8 percent above average.

Florida citrus areas received rains the latter part of April and the first week in May, which relieved a long dry spell. Trees and fruits are in good condition. Harvest of early and mid-season oranges has been completed except for a small quantity of late bloom fruit. The harvest of Valencia oranges has been increasing in volume and the weekly movement is now at a heavier rate than a year ago. However, oranges remaining to be harvested, at 22.5 million boxes, exceed a year earlier by about 4 million boxes. About 5.5 million boxes of grapefruit remained on May 1 compared with about 4.3 million a year earlier.

The Texas citrus crops have all been harvested except for a small quantity of grapefruit. Growing conditions were favorable during April and trees are in excellent condition. There is a good set of fruit for the 1956-57 crop.

Harvest of the Arizona crop from the 1955 bloom is nearly completed. Prospects are favorable for the 1956-57 crop.

California weather during April was generally favorable for citrus. The blooming period is over for all varieties of oranges and grapefruit. All areas had a good bloom under favorable conditions. Harvest of Navel oranges from the 1955 bloom is expected to extend into June which is later than usual. On May 1, 2.5 million boxes of Navelns were still unharvested, which is about twice the usual amount. Harvest of Valencia oranges started in central California in late March and a few Valenicas have been harvested in southern California. Movement to May 1 totaled about 1.6 million boxes--more than usual for this date. More than a million boxes of California Valencias were exported prior to May 1 this year, following the severe freeze in many of the European citrus areas,

CHERRIES--CALIFORNIA, WASHINGTON AND OREGON: The sweet cherry crop in California is forecast at 40,200 tons, 18 percent above the 1955 crop and 31 percent above average. Production of Royal Ann's is indicated at 16,400 tons compared with 14,400 tons last year. Other varieties are forecast at 23,800 tons compared with 19,600 tons last year. Bloom was heavy on all varieties. Picking of very early cherries was started the first week in May but volume movement will not be under way until after May 10. The Stockton area expects peak harvest about May 21. Harvest in the San Jose-Santa Clara district is expected to peak between May 21 and June 4.

In Washington, sweet cherries probably were damaged more severely by the November 1955 freeze than any other fruit crop. The most serious losses were to the Bing variety with less damage to Lamberts. Prospects are favorable for sour cherries in western Washington. Trees were blooming the first week in May and conditions were favorable for pollination.

Prospects for Oregon sweet cherries vary by areas. In western Oregon, the outlook is good but in the Dalles section and in Umatilla County the crop will be short because of the freeze last November. Most Oregon sour cherries are produced in the Willamette Valley where the November freeze damage was not serious. Prospects are favorable

PLUMS AND PRUNES, CALIFORNIA: Production of California plums is estimated at 94,000 tons, 9 percent larger than last year and 20 percent above the 10-year average. There was a good bloom on all varieties. Thinning began during the second week in April and is expected to end about the third week of May.

Prunes had a heavy bloom, and apparently a heavy set in most districts. There have been no reports of frost damage.

APRICOTS, CALIFORNIA: The estimated production of apricots, at 178,000 tons for 1956, is 30 percent smaller than last year's crop and is 8 percent below the 10-year average. There was only a scattered bloom in several districts with an uneven and light set. Weather was favorable during the period of bloom, and no frost damage occurred. Thinning was about 90 percent complete by May 1. Shipments to fresh market are expected about the last week of May.

EARLY COMMERCIAL POTATOES: The early spring commercial potato crop in Florida and Texas is forecast at 5,504,000 bushels, a reduction of 244,000 from the estimate a month ago. Production in 1955 was 6,252,000 bushels, while the 10-year average is 4,330,000 bushels. In Florida, the spring potato crop is showing the effects of the adverse growing conditions slightly more than anticipated a month ago. At Hastings, harvesting is at its peak and movement to date is much above the same date a year ago. Harvesting is expected to continue at a higher rate during the first half of May but decline rapidly during the second half. In the La Crosse-Brooker area, yields were reduced sharply by the March frost. Harvest of red varieties is expected to start around May 25. The Everglades' harvest is about over. In Texas, the 40,000-bushel crop was harvested during the last half of April.

The late spring production of commercial potatoes is placed at 40,542,000 bushels, 3 percent below the 1955 crop and 1 percent below average. California, which will produce nearly three-fourths of the late spring crop, is expected to harvest 29,925,000 bushels, about 9 percent less than the 1955 crop of 32,775,000 bushels. The reduction in acreage for 1956 accounts for the decline since the prospective yield of 475 bushels per acre is the same as was obtained from the 1955 acreage. Most shipments to date have been from the Edison district. Maturity regulations, which went into effect May 1, will reduce shipments during the first part of May but shipments after that time will increase sharply. Most areas in the San Joaquin Valley are about 10 days ahead of last year and vine growth has been excellent. Harvest should become heavy May 10 to 15 and continue through June. In the Southern California area, frosts have retarded the crop somewhat. However, good recovery is being shown and harvest should start in this area around the first week of July. In Alabama, harvest in the Baldwin area started the last week of April. Full-scale harvest is not expected until after May 10. The crops have had fairly good growing conditions and good yields are expected. In South Carolina, potatoes are in fair to good condition but

the crop varies considerably by locality. Some frost damage was sustained as late as April 21, but as a whole, the crop recovered reasonably well from the hard freeze in early March. However, reduced yields are in prospect and harvest will likely extend over a longer period of time than usual. Some acreage is expected to be harvested during the last week of May with the bulk of the acreage expected to be dug during the first three weeks of June. The harvest of the Arizona acreage is getting underway. About normal yields are expected. In Texas, growing conditions have been rather favorable in all areas. The crop around Laredo started to move the last of April while harvest around San Antonio is expected to start about mid-May. In Louisiana, weather conditions during April were favorable. Peak harvest is expected about May 20. The unseasonably low temperatures during late April in North Carolina retarded the development of the crop considerably. The crop will be about 10 days later than usual.

The acreage planted for summer harvest is placed at 64,450 acres, slightly less than the growers' intentions reported in early February. The 1955 acreage was 71,100 while the 10-year average is 93,160 acres. In Virginia, slightly less acreage was planted in both the Eastern Shore and Norfolk areas than in 1955. Wet weather in February and March generally was unfavorable for planting. Cold weather during April delayed seed germination. A heavy frost on April 25 burned some fields but good recovery is expected. Generally, the crop is about 10 days later than usual. First digging is expected during the second week of June. In Maryland, the crop was planted late and emergence was about a week to 10 days later than usual. Delaware acreage is larger than 1955 but not up to the intended acreage reported earlier. Plantings have been 2-3 weeks late and on May 1, potatoes were just beginning to show above the ground. In Nebraska, the crop was delayed by cool weather and was not up at the time of the April 23 freeze. In Texas, the summer crop is generally up to an even stand and is making satisfactory development. Planting in New Jersey has extended over a relatively longer period than usual due to unfavorable weather conditions. Some acreage was planted as late as April 28.

TOBACCO: Production of all types of tobacco in 1955 is placed at 2,196 million pounds, 3 percent below the estimate published last December. The 1955 crop was 2 percent smaller than the 1954 crop. Tobacco was harvested from 1,496,700 acres, 10 percent below the 1954 acreage. These revised estimates are based on reports from growers and dealers, marketing card data assembled by the Commodity Stabilization Service, and market news and grading information compiled by the Agricultural Marketing Service. Except for Maryland tobacco and some cigar types, marketing of the crop is practically complete.

Growers received 1,166 million dollars for the 1955 crop compared with 1,147 million dollars in 1954. The average price per pound was 53.1 cents, 2.0 cents above the 1954 average.

Although grown on 5 percent fewer acres, flue-cured production was 13 percent larger than in 1954. Yields per acre of flue-cured tobacco averaged 1,497 pounds, 185 pounds higher than the previous record set in 1950.

The burley crop in 1955 totaled 470 million pounds, down 30 percent from 1954 and the smallest since 1943. The crop was harvested from 310,400 acres compared with 420,900 acres in 1954. Yields averaged 1,514 pounds per acre, 72 pounds below 1954 but the second highest of record.

Production of fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco totaled 65.2 and 31.1 million pounds, respectively, in 1955. The production in 1954 of these types was 62.2 and 34.1 million pounds. Acreage of fire-cured and dark air-cured each declined 7 percent from 1954.

Production of all cigar tobaccos in 1955 is estimated at 111 million pounds compared with 121 million pounds in 1954. With the exception of Georgia-Florida wrappers, production of each of these types was below a year earlier.

MAPLE PRODUCTS: Production of maple sirup for 1956 is estimated at 1,592,000 gallons, about 4 percent below last year's production of 1,664,000 gallons. Maple sugar production, estimated at 115,000 pounds is down 15 percent from last year. Maple sugar production is taking a smaller proportion of total sirup production each year.

The estimated total of 6,335,000 trees tapped this year is 5.6 percent below last year. A downward trend in trees tapped has been apparent since 1947. During this time, 1954 was the only year in which the number of trees tapped was greater than for the preceding year. Decreases in trees tapped were reported for all States with Massachusetts showing the biggest percentage decrease and New York, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin reporting the smallest.

The 1956 maple season opened later and closed later than usual over most of the belt. In New England and northern New York, deep snow hampered early tapping operations. The cold March delayed sap flow so that a larger proportion than normal of the sirup was produced from flows in April. Pennsylvania got off to a fairly early start but cold weather in mid-March required considerable dumping of ice from buckets. Ohio had one of the most favorable seasons in years with four or five periods of good sap flow. In Michigan, the season was slow through most of March, but exceptionally good runs were obtained in early April. In Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin the amount of sap required to produce a gallon of sirup was reported as the smallest in years. In other States, the season was generally favorable with better yields per tree being obtained than a year earlier.

HAY: Despite a long feeding season resulting from last year's late summer and fall drought, and the delayed growth of pastures this spring, stocks of hay on farms May 1 are the largest in 10 years. Estimated at 16 million tons, current stocks are 1.1 million tons larger than last year, 0.5 million tons larger than average, and are equivalent to 15 percent of the record large hay crop produced in 1955. Disappearance of hay January 1 to May 1 this year was the largest in four years.

Although current stocks are relatively large, they are not well distributed in relation to needs for livestock. Short supplies in Washington and Oregon were augmented during the season by inshipments of hay from neighboring States and reliance on the feed grain subsidies. May stocks were also low in relation to average in Montana, Idaho, Nevada and California in the West; Nebraska, Kansas and Michigan in the North Central area; and in New York, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and several States in the Atlantic area. Elsewhere over the country hay stocks were generally larger than average.

The season to May 1 has not been favorable for growth of hay crops. The reported condition for the United States of 77 percent is the lowest in 19 years. It is 8 points below last year and 9 points below average. Low temperatures during most of April retarded growth in the Northern two-thirds of the country. Soil moisture supplies were below normal in Iowa, Missouri and the Plains States. Alfalfa was severely damaged by spotted aphids in southern counties of Kansas and in Oklahoma. In the latter State, lack of moisture and aphid damage caused complete failures of first cuttings in some fields. Damage from aphids was also reported in southern Utah, Nevada and California. In all infested areas, extensive spraying programs are being employed.

Losses of old and new seedings of alfalfa and clover from winterkill have been about normal except in the Dakotas, Nebraska and Iowa where a lack of moisture and the severe winter resulted in greater losses than usual.

PASTURES: Condition of pasture feed on May 1 averaged 68 percent of normal, 11 points lower than a year ago. Pasture condition on May 1 was 14 points below the average for that date, and the lowest May 1 condition since the 1934 drought year, when the condition was 66 percent of normal. The poor condition of pastures on May 1 was due to cool weather over most of the country, and lack of moisture in the central and lower Great Plains and the Corn Belt.

In the Southwest, lack of rainfall and cool weather retarded the already short pasture feed supply. Eastern Colorado, western Oklahoma, and much of central and western Texas showed extreme drought on May 1 (see pasture map, page 4). In Arizona and New Mexico, pastures were very dry and short and providing only limited grazing. Utah pastures were also dry, but providing some feed. Condition of pastures on May 1 averaged 61 percent in Colorado, 63 percent in New Mexico, 42 percent in Texas, and 48 percent in Oklahoma. Pasture conditions in Texas were the poorest on record for May 1, while in Oklahoma, they were the poorest since 1936. Recent rainfall in eastern Texas and the Panhandle has improved prospects in these areas.

In the southern States east of the Great Plains (with the exception of Florida), pastures made good growth during April and were supplying adequate grazing on May 1. However, pasture conditions in this area were generally below the May 1 average and last year. Additional warm weather is needed for seasonal improvement. In the northern Great Plains and western Corn Belt, development of pastures and ranges has been retarded by cool weather and lack of rainfall. However, some rainfall in late April and early May improved prospects in this area. In the Pacific Northwest, above normal temperatures and sufficient moisture have promoted good growth of grass. California pastures and ranges on May 1 lacked growth, but general rains throughout the State improved feed prospects.

In the Eastern Corn Belt States, pastures have developed slowly due to below normal temperature and lack of rainfall. May 1 pasture condition in the East North Central States averaged 77 percent of normal, the lowest for May 1 since 1950. In the North Atlantic area, pastures have made very little growth because of below normal temperatures.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production on farms during April totaled 11,512 million pounds--3 percent above April last year and 10 percent above the 1945-54 average for the month. Milk production increased rapidly in the Pacific Northwest after the delayed arrival of warmer weather and green feed, but in other northern and central areas, cold, stormy weather minimized the seasonal increase. National milk output in April was sufficient to provide each person in the United States with 2.31 pounds daily, 2 percent more than last April, but 1 percent less than average. Milk production during the first 4 months of 1956 totaled a record high of 41.7 billion pounds, 5 percent more than last year's output and 4 percent above the previous high of 40.1 billion pounds for the period in 1954.

On May 1, milk production per cow in crop reporters' herds averaged 20.86 pounds--3 percent above the previous record high for the date last year and 14 percent above the 10-year average. Production per cow was at a record high for May 1 in all sections of the country. Increases over a year ago ranged from 1 percent in the West North Central and South Atlantic regions to about 4 percent in the South Central States. Seasonally, production per cow increased only 5 percent from April 1 to May 1 compared with a gain of 7 percent for last year and an average gain of 9 percent. May 1 production per cow increased only slightly from April 1 in the North Atlantic States, but increases elsewhere ranged up to 13 percent in the South Central States. Compared with the 10-year average for May 1, output per cow was well above in all regions, with increases ranging from 9 percent in the West to 19 percent in the South Central States. On May 1, crop reporters were milking 77.0 percent of the milk cows in their herds, a record high for that date. The proportion milked was record high in all regions of the country other than in the North Atlantic and South Central States.

Monthly milk production on farms, selected States, April 1956
with comparisons 1/
(In millions of pounds)

	: April : April		: March : April			: April : April		: March : April	
State	average:	1955	1956	1956	State	average:	1955	1956	1956
	1945-54:					1945-54:			
N.J.	97	106	105	102	Ga.	102	108	106	110
Pa.	493	572	595	590	Ky.	192	212	190	230
Ohio	450	504	526	534	Tenn.	196	210	187	224
Ind.	309	332	339	330	Ala.	112	108	101	109
Ill.	457	453	448	463	Miss.	132	149	125	141
Mich.	464	468	489	480	Ark.	113	114	90	111
Wis.	1,449	1,569	1,589	1,653	Okla.	187	165	150	161
Minn.	807	856	969	935	Texas	316	275	263	266
Iowa	530	510	534	549	Mont.	50	44	40	42
Mo.	347	374	328	364	Idaho	114	136	132	140
N.Dak.	155	166	159	163	Wyo.	21	17	17	19
S.Dak.	125	120	118	124	Utah	60	62	62	66
Nebr.	207	209	189	205	Wash.	160	157	145	163
Kans.	238	218	209	223	Oreg.	119	109	95	113
Va.	152	165	149	158	Calif.	561	654	623	663
W.Va.	66	69	65	66	Other				
N.C.	133	148	137	150	States	1,529	1,743	1,697	1,809
S.C.	50	54	53	56	U.S.	10,493	11,156	11,024	11,512

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

Among the 33 States with monthly milk production estimates available, April production set a new record high for the month in 12 States. On the other hand, output was equalled or below average in 11 States, and in Texas and Montana was the lowest on records dating back to the early thirties. Wisconsin, as usual, led all States in total milk production with 1,653 million pounds, followed by Minnesota with 935 million, California with 663 million, and Pennsylvania with 590 million pounds.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 5,591 million eggs in April--1 percent fewer than in April last year and 8 percent below the 1945-54 average. The sharp decrease from last year of 6 percent in the West North Central and a decrease of 1 percent in the North Atlantic States more than offset increases in other regions of the country. Increases from a year ago were 3 percent in the South Central and West and 2 percent in the South Atlantic States. Egg production in the East North Central States was about the same as in April last year. Egg production during the first four months of this year was 1 percent larger than in these months last year, but 2 percent below the average.

The rate of egg production during April was 18.4 eggs per layer, the same as in April last year, compared with the average of 17.9 eggs. Increases of 3 percent in the West and 1 percent in the South Central were offset by decreases of 2 percent in the North Atlantic and 1 percent in the East North Central and South Atlantic States. The rate in the West North Central States was the same as last year. Rate per layer on hand during the first four months of this year was 68.0 eggs, compared with 66.6 eggs last year and the average of 61.3 eggs.

There were about 304 million layers in the Nation's farm flocks during April--1 percent less than in April last year and 10 percent below average. The 6 percent decrease from last year in the West North Central States more than offset increases of 3 percent in the South Atlantic, 2 percent in the South Central and 1 percent in the North Atlantic and East North Central States. The West had about the same number of layers on hand as in April last year. The decrease in number of layers from April 1 to May 1 was 3.1 percent, compared with 3.9 percent last year and the average of 5.3 percent.

Chicks and young chickens of this year's hatching on farms May 1 are estimated at 279,832,000--2 percent more than a year ago, but 29 percent below average. Young chicken holdings were 11 percent above last year in the East North Central, 5 percent above in the South Central and West North Central and 1 percent above in the South Atlantic States. Decreases from last year were 8 percent in the North Atlantic and 7 percent in the Western States.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-April averaged 38.5 cents per dozen, compared with 35.9 cents per dozen in April a year ago. Offering of shell eggs increased during April without a corresponding increase in demand and prices declined. Firmness during the first week of April was replaced by weakness in the Eastern and Midwestern markets and early advances of 2 to 4 cents a dozen were followed by price declines. Closing prices at New York City were as much as 7 cents a dozen lower on large white eggs and as much as 9 cents a dozen lower on white medium.

Hens and pullets of laying age, chicks and young chickens
and eggs laid per 100 layers on farms, May 1

Year	: North	: E. North	: W. North	: South	: South	: Western	: United States
	: Atlantic	: Central	: Central	: Atlantic	: Central		
Hens and pullets of laying age on farms, May 1							
<u>Thousands</u>							
1945-54 (Av.)	47,918	64,350	95,125	31,563	58,401	32,776	330,133
1955	51,387	57,831	85,329	29,238	42,221	34,122	300,128
1956	52,227	58,960	79,274	30,418	43,788	34,591	299,258
Chicks and young chickens on farms, May 1							
<u>Thousands</u>							
1945-54 (Av.)	57,129	80,325	106,852	43,416	74,711	30,990	393,422
1955	48,545	58,035	73,343	28,299	40,211	25,406	273,839
1956	44,769	64,210	76,670	28,456	42,204	23,523	279,832
Eggs laid per 100 layers on farms, May 1							
<u>Number</u>							
1945-54 (Av.)	59.7	60.7	62.4	56.9	57.1	60.7	60.0
1955	60.2	62.6	65.8	59.7	59.8	61.2	62.3
1956	59.1	61.3	64.7	60.0	59.9	63.6	61.8

Producers received an average of 20.3 cents per pound live weight for chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) in mid-April, compared with 26.8 cents in April last year. Farm chickens averaged 19.7 cents and commercial broilers 20.5 cents, compared with 20.3 cents and 28.4 cents, respectively, in mid-April last year.

Market prices for commercial broilers showed only minor changes during April, with closing prices in the major producing areas about the same as the end of last month.

Farm turkey prices on April 15 averaged 30.9 cents a pound live weight, compared with 29.7 cents a year earlier. Trading for current needs was light throughout April. Supplies of fryer-roaster and lightest weight hens were ample for the demand. Prices were 1 to 2 cents a pound lower on April 30, compared with March 30. Prices for heaviest sizes were mostly higher with advances ranging from 1 to 3 cents a pound.

The average cost of the farm poultry ration in mid-April was \$3.51 per 100 pounds, compared with \$3.73 in April last year. The April egg-feed, farm chicken-feed, and turkey-feed ratios were more favorable than a year earlier. The broiler-feed ratio was considerably less favorable than a year earlier.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

State	WINTER WHEAT									
	Acreage		Yield_per_acre		Production					
	Harvested	For	Average	Indi-	1955	cated	Average	1955	cated	
	1945-54	1955	harvest	1945-54	1956	1956	1956	1945-54	1956	
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000
N.Y.	382	325	325	27.3	32.0	29.0	10,450	10,400	9,425	
N.J.	74	51	50	24.3	30.0	27.0	1,794	1,530	1,350	
Pa.	873	636	591	22.9	26.0	25.0	19,880	16,536	14,775	
Ohio	2,127	1,517	1,487	24.6	29.0	24.5	52,516	43,993	36,432	
Ind.	1,544	1,172	1,160	23.0	29.0	26.0	35,500	33,988	30,160	
Ill.	1,621	1,576	1,576	21.9	32.5	26.0	36,176	51,220	40,976	
Mich.	1,208	948	1,033	26.7	30.5	29.5	32,232	28,914	30,474	
Wis.	30	24	24	23.8	26.5	24.0	723	636	576	
Minn.	74	33	34	19.4	26.0	20.0	1,466	858	680	
Iowa	188	95	115	19.6	32.0	18.0	3,781	3,040	2,070	
Mo.	1,399	1,551	1,598	20.0	32.0	24.0	28,114	49,632	38,352	
S.Dak.	313	330	353	15.6	17.0	17.0	4,952	5,610	6,001	
Nebr.	3,919	3,121	3,277	20.3	25.0	22.0	79,480	78,025	72,094	
Kans.	12,719	8,559	9,415	15.8	15.0	16.0	202,869	128,385	150,640	
Del.	58	33	33	19.2	26.0	26.0	1,110	858	858	
Md.	295	179	172	20.0	26.5	24.0	5,828	4,744	4,128	
Va.	395	255	268	19.4	25.5	23.0	7,554	6,502	6,164	
W.Va.	69	38	37	19.8	23.0	22.0	1,344	874	814	
N.C.	394	326	362	18.0	22.0	22.0	7,079	7,172	7,964	
S.C.	180	161	172	16.6	18.5	21.0	2,982	2,978	3,612	
Ga.	140	95	107	15.4	16.0	19.0	2,125	1,520	2,033	
Ky.	283	201	209	17.4	20.0	21.0	4,849	4,020	4,389	
Tenn.	270	201	207	15.5	17.0	18.0	4,141	3,417	3,726	
Ala.	14	53	74	17.7	19.0	21.0	255	1,007	1,554	
Miss.	16	13	17	22.2	22.0	26.0	369	286	442	
Ark.	36	72	85	16.4	19.5	22.0	636	1,404	1,870	
Okla.	5,728	2,973	4,014	13.4	8.0	13.5	77,872	23,784	54,189	
Texas	4,404	1,496	2,050	10.6	9.0	9.0	50,246	13,464	18,450	
Mont.	1,452	2,028	1,420	20.2	27.0	19.0	29,470	54,756	26,980	
Idaho	821	720	662	24.3	27.5	26.5	20,220	19,800	17,543	
Wyo.	251	214	265	18.7	19.0	19.0	4,658	4,066	5,035	
Colo.	2,343	1,249	1,874	17.2	13.0	13.5	40,457	16,237	25,299	
N.Mex.	272	200	140	7.7	7.5	5.5	2,612	1,500	770	
Ariz.	25	42	42	24.3	29.0	27.0	598	1,218	1,134	
Utah	304	267	267	18.0	16.0	16.0	5,427	4,272	4,272	
Nev.	5	2	3	26.5	25.0	29.0	124	50	87	
Wash.	2,109	1,807	1,229	28.4	28.5	26.0	59,946	51,500	31,954	
Oreg.	808	699	650	26.4	26.5	26.0	21,472	18,524	16,900	
Calif.	601	412	363	18.8	21.0	20.0	11,328	8,652	7,260	
U. S.	47,745	33,674	35,760	18.3	20.9	19.1	872,635	705,372	681,432	

State	RYE			PASTURE		
	Condition		May 1	Condition		May 1
	Average 1945-54	1955	1956	Average 1945-54	1955	1956
Maine	--	--	--	90	92	90
N.H.	--	--	--	91	92	86
Vt.	--	--	--	90	93	84
Mass.	--	--	--	93	92	85
R.I.	--	--	--	90	93	77
Conn.	--	--	--	90	91	80
N.Y.	90	90	90	86	91	75
N.J.	90	88	88	85	86	74
Pa.	89	91	89	86	89	80
Ohio	91	94	87	86	93	78
Ind.	90	94	87	86	92	81
Ill.	91	94	85	85	92	73
Mich.	92	96	91	85	94	79
Wis.	90	96	90	85	93	78
Minn.	89	93	88	82	89	71
Iowa	89	95	72	84	92	56
Mo.	88	87	79	82	82	55
N.Dak.	85	92	75	74	79	64
S.Dak.	86	90	76	81	81	61
Nebr.	85	81	82	82	73	62
Kans.	80	70	76	80	71	55
Del.	92	88	91	88	83	74
Md.	90	92	88	85	87	74
Va.	89	89	91	87	84	74
W.Va.	89	85	84	81	86	64
N.C.	86	82	89	86	81	82
S.C.	80	74	85	81	76	82
Ga.	81	74	83	83	72	78
Fla.	--	--	--	77	70	59
Ky.	89	87	89	85	85	79
Tenn.	87	77	88	86	81	84
Ala.	--	--	--	84	76	79
Miss.	--	--	--	84	79	79
Ark.	--	--	--	82	83	76
La.	--	--	--	84	76	76
Okla.	74	58	64	76	56	48
Texas	67	52	40	74	54	42
Mont.	82	93	80	80	82	75
Idaho	92	96	97	86	78	91
Wyo.	82	80	93	82	64	78
Colo.	83	56	71	79	47	61
N.Mex.	69	50	60	69	49	63
Ariz.	--	--	--	81	67	83
Utah	92	76	75	85	76	81
Nev.	--	--	--	84	72	90
Wash.	87	92	64	83	64	73
Oreg.	92	80	84	87	70	84
Calif.	86	78	80	79	66	80
U.S.	87	88	80	82	79	68

CROP PRODUCTION, May 1956

Crop Reporting Board, AMS, USDA

State	HAY			ALL HAY		
	Condition May 1		Stocks on farms May 1	Average : 1945-54		1,000 tons
	Average : 1945-54	1955		Percent	1956	
Maine	91	94	92	130	93	172
N.H.	92	94	82	44	54	60
Vt.	93	94	87	149	175	176
Mass.	93	92	83	60	58	54
R.I.	92	93	84	5	5	4
Conn.	92	91	81	49	47	39
N.Y.	87	92	78	759	717	576
N.J.	86	87	80	60	44	51
Pa.	88	90	84	525	455	513
Ohio	87	93	82	464	475	508
Ind.	87	91	85	379	334	392
Ill.	86	92	77	773	870	974
Mich.	88	94	83	580	598	465
Wis. ^{2/}	88	94	84	1,411	1,431	1,774
Minn. ^{2/}	84	92	77	827	936	833
Iowa	85	94	62	1,140	1,225	1,276
Mo.	85	83	62	712	585	752
N.Dak. ^{2/}	79	85	69	614	923	622
S.Dak. ^{2/}	85	87	69	736	1,129	734
Nebr. ^{2/}	86	79	70	741	902	659
Kans.	83	78	64	377	428	334
Del.	89	83	75	14	8	13
Md.	86	87	78	90	53	86
Va.	87	82	81	237	88	217
W.Va.	84	88	73	148	169	117
N.C.	85	78	85	277	151	236
S.C.	79	74	81	91	41	116
Ga.	81	68	80	165	52	143
Fla.	78	78	72	17	9	30
Ky.	86	84	83	338	293	456
Tenn.	86	78	84	308	144	323
Ala.	80	73	76	139	60	178
Miss.	81	76	78	140	105	163
Ark.	80	78	75	179	84	182
La.	82	74	75	42	29	48
Okla.	76	59	45	181	126	261
Tex.	77	65	51	240	142	296
Mont. ^{2/}	86	87	79	532	515	486
Idaho ^{2/}	90	88	93	288	221	260
Wyo. ^{2/}	87	77	84	239	110	259
Colo. ^{2/}	86	71	84	309	202	340
N.Mex. ^{2/}	84	77	82	47	36	75
Ariz.	90	75	83	56	83	158
Utah ^{2/}	90	86	87	158	142	170
Nev. ^{2/}	87	72	93	98	64	66
Wash. ^{2/}	88	78	83	192	139	71
Oreg. ^{2/}	90	83	89	210	150	98
Calif. ^{2/}	86	72	85	288	187	220
U.S.	85	85	77	15,559	14,887	16,036

^{1/} Average includes tame hay condition 1945-46, all hay condition 1947-54, except for States footnoted 2. ^{2/} Tame hay condition.

TOBACCO BY STATES, 1954 AND 1955 (Revised)

State	Acreage harvested		Yield per acre		Production	
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
Mass.	6,800	6,700	1,717	1,603	11,678	10,740
Conn.	15,800	14,900	1,483	1,378	23,430	20,530
Pa.	29,200	29,500	1,650	1,550	48,176	45,730
Ohio.	17,200	13,700	1,677	1,591	28,840	21,802
Ind.	9,900	7,300	1,630	1,560	16,137	11,388
Wis.	14,800	13,400	1,532	1,444	22,680	19,343
Minn.	1/ 160	1/ 170	1,650	1,410	264	240
Mo.	4,300	3,200	1,325	1,200	5,698	3,840
Kans.	100	100	1,150	1,150	115	115
Md.	50,000	49,000	875	725	43,750	35,525
Va.	131,200	122,500	1,269	1,323	166,458	162,049
W.Va.	3,200	2,500	1,550	1,600	4,960	4,000
N.C.	698,700	662,800	1,308	1,505	913,874	997,395
S.C.	126,000	116,000	1,175	1,700	148,050	197,200
Ga.	106,000	102,000	1,172	1,464	124,220	149,375
Fla.	25,300	25,000	1,302	1,404	32,941	35,094
Ky.	321,900	242,000	1,561	1,451	502,500	351,226
Tenn.	105,900	85,100	1,402	1,521	148,513	129,397
Ala.	700	600	888	1,090	622	654
La.	300	200	800	750	240	150
U.S.	1,667,500	1,496,700	1,345	1,467	2,243,146	2,195,793

: Season average price per pound :

State	received by farmers		Value of production	
	1954	1955	1954	1955
Mass.	77.5	83.2	9,050	8,935
Conn.	106.0	108.0	24,913	22,088
Pa.	27.4	24.5	13,189	11,193
Ohio	42.4	46.1	12,227	10,052
Ind.	46.4	58.2	7,488	6,628
Wis.	30.0	24.1	6,812	4,657
Minn.	23.0	19.0	61	46
Mo.	50.7	51.6	2,889	1,981
Kans.	45.0	50.0	52	58
Md.	40.3	27	17,631	14,317
Va.	50.5	52.4	83,994	84,965
W.Va.	50.2	58.4	2,490	2,336
N.C.	54.2	53.3	495,683	531,496
S.C.	49.0	54.5	72,544	107,474
Ga.	47.2	48.4	58,692	72,307
Fla.	75.9	65.6	24,990	23,006
Ky.	48.5	55.9	243,760	196,431
Tenn.	47.0	52.2	69,746	67,549
Ala.	49.0	47.4	305	310
La.	59.0	60.0	142	90
U.S.	51.1	53.1	1,146,658	1,165,919

1/ Rounded to hundred acres for inclusion in United States total.

2/ Sales to date insufficient to establish price--evaluated at 1954 crop average price.

CROP PRODUCTION, May 1956

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE, 1954 AND 1955 (Revised)

Crop Reporting Board, AMS, USDA

Class and type	Type : No.	Acreage harvested : 1954 : 1955	Yield per acre : 1954 : 1955	Production : 1954 : 1955	Season av. price:Value of production		
					per lb. received:	by farmers : 1954 : 1955	1,000 dollars
Class 1. Flue-cured:							
Va.	11	103,000	99,000	1,220	1,300	125,660	128,700
N.C.	11	266,000	255,000	1,120	1,310	297,920	334,050
Total Old Belt	11	369,000	354,000	1,148	1,307	423,580	462,750
Total Eastern N.C. Belt	12	334,000	317,000	1,430	1,625	477,620	515,125
N.C.	13	86,000	81,000	1,325	1,600	113,950	129,800
S.C.	13	126,000	116,000	1,175	1,700	148,050	197,200
Total S.C. Belt	13	212,000	197,000	1,236	1,659	262,000	326,800
Ga.	14	105,000	101,000	1,170	1,465	122,850	147,965
Fla.	14	21,500	21,100	1,290	1,410	27,735	29,751
Ala.	14	700	600	888	1,090	622	654
Total Ga.-Fla. Belt	14	127,200	122,700	1,189	1,454	151,207	178,370
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	1,042,200	950,700	1,261	1,497,1,314,407	1,483,045	1,527
Class 2. Fire-cured:							
Total Va. Belt	21	10,000	9,100	1,060	1,155	10,600	10,510
Ky.	22	9,300	8,700	1,300	1,380	12,090	12,006
Tenn.	22	20,400	19,000	1,240	1,500	25,296	28,500
Total Hopkinsville-Clarks.Belt	22	29,700	27,700	1,259	1,462	37,386	40,506
Ky.	23	10,000	9,300	1,150	1,225	11,500	11,392
Tenn.	23	2,300	2,100	1,190	1,335	2,737	2,804
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	12,300	11,400	1,157	1,245	14,237	14,196
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-23	52,000	48,200	1,197	1,353	62,223	65,212
Class 3. Air-cured:							
All Light Air-owned	31	12,600	9,300	1,650	1,540	20,790	14,322
Ind.	31	9,900	7,300	1,630	1,560	16,137	11,388
No.	31	4,300	3,200	1,325	1,200	5,698	3,840
Kans.	31	100	100	1,150	1,115	115	45,0
Va.	31	14,100	10,200	1,880	1,920	26,508	19,584
W.Va.	31	3,200	2,500	1,550	1,600	4,960	4,000
N.C.	31	12,700	9,800	1,920	1,900	24,384	18,620
Ky.	31	294,000	207,000	1,595	1,470	452,980	304,290
Tenn.	31	80,000	61,000	1,450	1,538	116,000	93,918
Total Burley Belt	31	420,900	310,400	1,586	1,514	667,572	469,977
Total Southern Md. Belt	32	50,000	49,000	875	725	43,750	35,525
Total All Light Air-owned	31-32	470,900	359,400	1,511	1,407	711,322	505,502

CROP PRODUCTION, May 1956

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE, 1954 AND 1955 (Revised) - Continued Crop Reporting Board, ANSI, USDA

Class and type	Type No.	Acreage harvested	Field per acre:	Production		Season av. per lb. received: 1954 : 1955	Value of production by farmers : 1954 : 1955	Value of production : per lb. received: 1954 : 1955
				1954	1955			
38 Dark Air-cured Ky.	35	11,000	9,800	1,390	1,410	15,290	13,818	34.0
Tenn.	35	3,200	3,000	1,400	1,425	4,480	4,275	34.4
Total One Sucker	35	14,200	12,800	1,392	1,414	19,770	18,093	34.1
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	7,600	7,200	1,400	1,350	10,640	9,720	34.7
Total Va. Sun-cured Belt	37	4,100	4,200	900	775	3,690	3,255	32.2
Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	25,900	24,200	1,317	1,284	34,200	31,068	34.1
Cigars 4, Cigar Filler:								31.1
Total Pa. SeedLeaf	41	29,000	29,300	1,650	1,550	47,850	45,415	27.4
Total Miami Valley Types	42-44	4,600	4,400	1,750	1,700	8,050	7,480	22.5
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	33,600	33,700	1,664	1,624	55,900	52,895	26.7
Class 5, Cigar Binder:								24.1
Mass.	51	100	100	1,620	1,500	1,62	1,50	55.0
Conn.	51	7,900	7,700	1,670	1,590	13,193	12,243	56.5
Total Conn. Valley Broadleaf	51	8,000	7,800	1,669	1,589	13,355	12,393	56.5
Mass.	52	4,900	4,700	1,880	1,760	9,212	8,272	43.5
Conn.	52	1,500	1,100	1,790	1,600	2,985	2,760	45.5
Total Conn. Valley Havana Seed	52	6,400	5,800	1,859	1,730	11,897	10,932	44.0
Total Pa. Havana Seed	53	200	200	1,630	1,575	326	315	24.0
Total Southern Wisco.	54	5,100	4,500	1,480	1,490	7,548	6,705	24.3
Wisco.	55	9,700	8,900	1,560	1,420	15,132	12,638	32.9
Minn.	55	2,160	2,170	1,650	1,410	264	240	24.7
Total Northern Wisco.	55	9,900	9,100	1,561	1,420	15,396	12,978	32.7
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-55	29,600	27,400	1,641	1,546	46,522	42,323	40.6
Class 6, Cigar Wrapper:								34.4
Mass.	61	1,800	1,900	1,280	1,220	2,304	2,318	215.0
Conn.	61	6,400	6,100	1,180	1,070	7,552	6,527	215.0
Total Conn. Valley Shade-grown	61	8,200	8,000	1,202	1,106	9,856	8,845	215.0
Ga.	62	1,000	1,000	1,370	1,410	1,370	1,410	240.0
Fla.	62	3,800	3,900	1,370	1,370	5,206	5,343	195.0
Total Ga.-Fla. Shade-grown	62	4,800	4,900	1,370	1,378	6,576	6,753	195.0
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	15,000	12,900	1,264	1,209	16,82	15,598	207.0
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	76,200	74,000	1,587	1,498	120,854	110,816	56.8
Class 7, Miscellaneous:								54.5
Total Louisiana Perique	72	300	200	800	750	240	150	59.0
UNITED STATES	All	1,667,500	1,496,200	1,345	1,345	2,243,146	2,195,793	51.1
								53.1

/ Sales to date insufficient to establish price—evaluated at 1954 crop average price.

2/ Rounded to hundred acres for inclusion in types and United States total.

Crop and State	<u>CITRUS FRUITS</u>			
	<u>Production 1/</u>			
	Average 1944-53	1953	1954	Indicated 1955
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
<u>ORANGES:</u>				
Calif., all	44,479	32,400	39,140	38,000
Navel and Misc. 2/	16,419	14,460	15,340	15,000
Valencias	28,060	17,940	23,800	23,000
Fla., all	63,090	91,300	88,400	89,700
Temples	1,129	2,200	2,500	2,800
Other Early & Midseason	33,601	48,000	49,500	48,900
Valencias	28,360	41,100	36,400	38,000
Texas, all	2,946	900	1,500	1,600
Early & Midseason 2/	1,882	675	1,100	1,150
Valencias	1,064	225	400	450
Ariz., all	1,024	1,170	1,130	1,000
Navel and Misc. 2/	518	550	510	350
Valencias	505	620	620	650
La., all 2/	257	100	175	215
<u>5 States 3/</u>	<u>111,796</u>	<u>125,870</u>	<u>130,345</u>	<u>130,515</u>
Total Early & Midseason 4/	53,807	65,985	69,125	68,415
Total Valencias	57,988	59,885	61,220	62,100
<u>TANGERINES:</u>				
Fla., all	4,550	5,000	5,100	4,600
All oranges & tangerines:				
<u>5 States 3/</u>	<u>116,346</u>	<u>130,870</u>	<u>135,445</u>	<u>135,115</u>
<u>GRAPEFRUIT:</u>				
Fla., all	31,440	42,000	34,800	39,000
Seedless	14,960	21,900	20,500	21,500
Other	16,480	20,100	14,300	17,500
Texas, all	11,980	1,200	2,500	2,200
Ariz., all	3,119	2,670	2,470	2,400
Calif., all	2,723	2,500	2,400	2,400
Desert Valleys	1,046	1,050	900	900
Other	1,677	1,450	1,500	1,500
<u>4 States 3/</u>	<u>49,262</u>	<u>48,370</u>	<u>42,170</u>	<u>46,000</u>
<u>LEMONS:</u>				
Calif. 3/	13,001	16,130	14,000	14,000
<u>LIMES:</u>				
Fla. 3/	248	370	380	400
May 1 forecast of 1956 Florida limes				380

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions.

2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ Net content of box varies. In Calif. and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb., in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb.

4/ In California and Arizona, Navel and Miscellaneous.

PEACHES 1/

State	Production			Indicated 1956
	Average 1945-54	: 1953	: 1954	
	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>	1,000 <u>bushels</u>
N.C.	1,559	1,100	1,100	2/ 900
S.C.	3,716	3,800	3,600	2/ 3,500
Ga.	3,492	3,312	3,000	2/ 1,500
Fla.	37	18	12	3/ 3/
Ala.	753	850	900	2/ 480
Miss.	510	608	276	2/ 315
Ark.	1,766	4/ 1,836	984	2/ 1,950
La.	115	120	45	2/ 55
Oklahoma	372	350	50	15 200
Texas	936	1,050	150	30 510
10 States	13,256	13,044	10,117	45 9,410

1/ Estimates revised on basis of 1954 Census and other data.

2/ Less than 500 bushels.

3/ Estimates discontinued beginning with the 1955 crop season.

4/ Includes 110,000 bushels unharvested because of economic conditions.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Condition May 1		
	Average 1945-54	1955	1956
<u>PEACHES:</u>		<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
California, all	85	73	81
Clingstone	86	70	83
Freestone	83	78	78
<u>PEARS:</u>			
California, all	80	77	88
Bartlett	81	78	88
Other	78	74	86
<u>CHERRIES-SWEET:</u>			
Washington	70	86	28
Oregon	79	94	61
<u>CHERRIES-SOUR:</u>			
Washington	83	95	72
Oregon	85	93	86
<u>OTHER CROPS:</u>			
California			
Prunes	73	71	88
Florida			
avocados	64	94	61

CALIFORNIA APRICOTS, CHERRIES, AND PLUMS 1/

Crop	Production					Indicated 1956
	Average 1945-54	1953	1954	1955		
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons		
Apricots	193,100	230,000	140,000	253,000	178,000	
Cherries, sweet	30,800	27,000	23,200	34,000	40,200	
Plums	78,400	2/84,000	2/71,000	2/86,000	94,000	

1/ Revised on basis of 1954 Census and other data.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): 1953 - 7,000; 1954 - 4,000; 1955 - 2,000.

MAPLE PRODUCTS

State	Trees tapped		Sugar made 1/		Syrup made 1/	
	Average	: 1955	Average	: 1956	Average	: 1955
	: 1945-54	: 1956	: 1945-54	: 1956	: 1945-54	: 1956
Maine	1,000 trees	1,000 trees	1,000 trees	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 gal.
N.H.	134	123	117	8	7	4
Vt.	260	248	218	13	3	4
Mas. ^a .	3,272	2,783	2,644	92	43	40
N.Y. ^a .	166	144	122	13	10	3
Pa.	2,120	1,694	1,626	40	37	31
Ohio	393	399	383	22	21	21
Mich.	534	378	359	3	1	1
Wis.	456	469	422	8	7	3
Minn.	301	341	327	12	4	6
Md.	88	100	90	---	---	---
U.S.	30	29	27	4	2	2
	7,754	6,708	6,335	217	135	115
					1,592	1,664
						1,592

1/ Does not include production on nonfarm lands in Somerset County, Maine.

State and Division	MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/		May 1 Pounds	1954 Pounds	1955 Pounds	1956 Pounds
	Average 1945-54	1954				
Maine	17.1	20.2	19.0	21.1		
N.H.	18.2	21.8	21.6	21.0		
Vt.	19.7	22.3	21.7	22.2		
Mass.	20.7	22.6	22.9	23.3		
Conn.	20.4	24.6	23.6	25.0		
N.Y.	23.5	24.7	25.5	26.4		
N.J.	23.6	24.2	25.3	25.0		
Pa.	21.7	23.1	23.6	24.1		
N.Atl.	21.91	23.63	23.98	24.48		
Ohio	19.4	22.0	22.5	23.8		
Ind.	18.4	21.1	21.4	21.4		
Ill.	19.4	21.2	22.3	23.0		
Mich.	22.1	23.3	24.0	23.6		
Wis.	23.0	24.8	24.2	24.8		
E.N.Cent.	21.37	23.38	23.50	23.87		
Minn.	22.6	24.6	25.0	26.2		
Iowa	19.1	20.5	20.8	22.6		
Mo.	14.4	16.8	17.9	16.9		
N.Dak.	17.4	18.7	20.5	18.3		
S.Dak.	15.5	18.5	18.1	18.5		
Nebr.	18.2	19.9	20.7	20.9		
Kans.	17.7	20.1	20.0	20.4		
W.N.Cent.	18.40	20.60	21.02	21.25		
Md.	19.4	21.0	21.5	21.0		
Va.	15.9	18.2	19.2	19.6		
W.Va.	13.1	13.7	15.2	14.1		
N.C.	14.6	16.2	16.6	17.9		
S.C.	12.4	13.7	14.0	14.4		
Ga.	10.7	11.5	11.6	13.2		
S.Atl.	14.55	15.83	16.66	16.82		
Ky.	13.9	14.9	15.4	17.0		
Tenn.	13.2	13.5	14.0	15.2		
Ala.	10.4	9.9	10.9	10.6		
Miss.	9.1	9.8	10.0	9.9		
Ark.	10.3	11.9	13.0	13.5		
La.	8.0	8.2	8.4	10.0		
Okla.	13.0	14.5	15.2	16.7		
Texas	9.9	10.0	11.2	10.8		
S.Cent.	11.66	12.55	13.34	13.82		
Mont.	17.8	18.3	21.1	17.7		
Idaho	21.4	22.4	24.4	24.0		
Wyo.	19.0	20.9	17.8	21.9		
Colo.	18.4	18.9	19.0	21.4		
Utah	21.1	22.1	22.7	24.4		
Wash.	22.9	22.6	22.2	24.2		
Oreg.	21.4	21.0	20.6	22.6		
Calif.	23.5	26.8	25.8	25.4		
West.	21.62	22.58	22.80	23.51		
U.S.	18.28	19.93	20.33	20.86		

1/Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry). Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Averages for some less important dairy States are not shown separately.

APRIL EGG PRODUCTION							
State	Number of layers on: and division:	Eggs per 100 layers	During April	Total eggs produced in Jan.-April incl.			
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1956
	Thousands	Thousands	Number	Number	Millions	Millions	Millions
Maine	3,042	3,196	1,908	1,788	58	57	231
N.H.	1,987	2,178	1,755	1,692	35	37	144
Vt.	905	900	1,887	1,851	17	17	70
Mass.	3,014	3,436	1,893	1,845	57	63	236
R.I.	347	373	1,824	1,863	6	7	27
Conn.	2,896	3,010	1,686	1,728	49	52	209
N.Y.	10,106	9,646	1,740	1,746	176	168	717
N.J.	12,500	13,016	1,728	1,677	216	218	834
Pa.	17,492	17,116	1,824	1,797	319	308	1,262
N.Atl.	52,289	52,871	1,784	1,753	933	927	3,730
Ohio	11,792	12,526	1,806	1,812	213	227	851
Ind.	10,969	12,349	1,911	1,884	210	233	839
Ill.	16,202	15,293	1,890	1,878	306	287	1,126
Mich.	8,518	7,972	1,794	1,728	153	138	598
Wis.	11,724	11,792	1,812	1,782	212	210	849
E.N.Cent.	59,205	59,932	1,848	1,827	1,094	1,095	4,263
Minn.	21,612	19,518	1,830	1,848	395	361	1,591
Iowa	24,434	23,516	1,980	1,956	484	460	1,868
Mo.	11,882	10,910	1,938	1,917	230	209	791
N.Dak.	3,194	3,220	1,824	1,794	58	58	207
S.Dak.	7,087	6,786	1,902	1,896	135	129	488
Nebr.	9,422	9,114	2,004	2,007	189	183	702
Kans.	9,056	8,500	1,998	2,010	181	171	658
W.N.Cent.	86,687	81,564	1,929	1,926	1,672	1,571	6,305
Del.	668	715	1,806	1,845	12	13	47
Md.	2,289	2,400	1,875	1,806	43	43	155
Va.	4,852	4,364	1,800	1,812	87	79	324
W.Va.	2,264	2,207	1,923	1,842	44	41	149
N.C.	7,999	8,835	1,800	1,776	144	157	524
S.C.	2,824	2,912	1,728	1,794	49	52	180
Ga.	6,459	6,258	1,803	1,773	116	111	443
Fla.	2,416	2,898	1,761	1,830	43	53	177
S.Atl.	29,771	30,589	1,807	1,795	538	549	1,999
Ky.	6,406	6,318	1,872	1,854	120	117	400
Tenn.	6,166	6,080	1,734	1,752	107	107	361
Ala.	4,494	4,658	1,737	1,710	78	80	279
Miss.	3,650	3,848	1,683	1,692	61	65	218
Ark.	3,378	3,698	1,767	1,812	60	67	195
La.	2,254	2,290	1,695	1,698	38	39	134
Okla.	4,654	4,720	1,878	1,896	87	89	314
Texas	12,566	12,248	1,779	1,821	224	232	831
S.Cent.	42,568	44,260	1,779	1,794	775	796	2,732
Mont.	1,182	1,200	1,788	1,818	21	22	82
Idaho	1,398	1,430	1,872	1,944	26	28	103
Wyo.	406	364	1,908	1,830	8	7	30
Colo.	1,800	1,772	1,827	1,899	33	34	123
N.Mex.	610	586	1,866	1,758	11	10	40
Ariz.	468	446	1,758	1,812	8	8	32
Utah	1,974	1,793	1,803	1,815	36	33	135
Nev.	110	112	1,773	1,800	2	2	8
Wash.	3,786	4,102	1,803	1,866	68	77	287
Oreg.	2,960	2,886	1,860	1,887	55	54	224
Calif.	20,028	20,077	1,836	1,884	368	378	1,421
West.	34,722	34,768	1,832	1,878	636	653	2,485
U.S.	306,242	304,084	1,844	1,839	5,648	5,591	21,514
							21,672

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